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Select Poetry.

Wedded Love.

And if the husband or the wife
In home's strong life discovers
Such slight defaults as failed to meet
The blinded eyes of lovers.

Why need we care to ask? Who dreams
Without their thorns of roses,
Or wonders that the truest steel
The readiest spark discloses.

For still in mutual sunderance lies
The secret of true living,
Love scarce is that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving. —Whittier.

Select Miscellany.

OUR PRESENT ENORMOUS IMMIGRATION.

Sir Charles Dike, in his work on "Greater Britain," forecasts the greatness of the United States of America. After considering the Atlantic Coast, he speaks of California as twice the area of Great Britain; and the single valley of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, from Tulare Lake to Shasta's snowy peak, he characterizes as large as three European kingdoms.

In view of the enormous and wholly unprecedented rush of foreign immigrants to the American Continent, thousands of whom are weekly landed at the ports of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, it may be well for us to consider the ability of our country to receive and profitably employ or sustain them, and the direct bearing which this movement will have upon our national greatness and future prosperity.

New York has waxed rich and huge in size, because she was so placed as to command one of the best-situated harbors on the Atlantic Coast, where enormous exports of breadstuffs and a large interchange of foreign commodities flourish her growth.

San Francisco Bay, as the largest harbor south of Puget Sound, must remain the prime centre of the large export trade of the Pacific States, by sea. With a beautiful climate, our State and coast has also almost every variety of useful mineral, every kind of fertile soil, suited to sustain the industry of a greater population than that of Europe. Bands of railroad iron are binding all tracts of lands and distant parts of our country into greater oneness. Americans of all nations, alone share the future of both Atlantic and Pacific, and this advantage no other country has ever held. The greater the power entrusted, the greater care is required in its safe and profitable use. A land of cheaper food can always prevail over one whose food necessarily costs more. The great physical strength of the people of America, is largely augmented by the vigor inherited from their Anglo-Saxon ancestors of the German and English races.

Americans are a law-abiding people, who are steadily imposing English institutions on the world. The Saxon is the only extirpating race on earth.

The physical shape of North America and rapid increase of railway connections, covering the country as an enfolding network, makes the existence of distinct peoples within her limits almost an impossibility. All races that immigrate and settle within her borders must soon be fused into one common type, cast in an English or Anglo-Saxon mould. In Wisconsin there is a secluded district with a Norwegian population of over 100,000 souls, retaining their own language, but

like the Dutch in New York, and Swedes in Delaware and New Jersey, their peculiar characteristics will soon be merged and digested into the general homogeneity of the nation.

The class of emigration now landing upon our shores is largely composed of skilled mechanics. They are British workmen, who leave their country, home and friends, to seek better fields of labor in a new country. They are not ordinary men; mere day laborers, without trades, who have never been trained to do any one thing well.

As a rule, they are above the ordinary average intelligence and energy of the common laborer. They come to America to find full possession of their natural powers and native ability, which at home is cramped by the hard necessities of a great depression in all branches of manufacturing industry. The manufactures of England have about reached a point where they cease to pay, in competition with countries enjoying the greater facilities of cheaper food, and producing raw materials, which she is obliged to import to manufacture. At the present rate of increase, our country will in fifty years sustain 250 millions of English-speaking people. America is becoming, not English merely, but world-embracing in the variety of its type. Through America, the future greatness of the English race and Saxon institutions and the English tongue will rule the world. Our country, prospered by the divine blessing of National abundance, is taking rapid strides as the young giant of the future.

Our plains have a capacity to receive millions and swallow them up, and wait, opened mouths for more. Vast and silent yet, fertile fields remain unharrowed and untilled by hand of man, awaiting intelligent industry to support one-half the human race. Our agricultural processes should be conducted by steam plows and steam agricultural machinery, when unclaimed wastes will smile with fruitful husbandry.

In Algeria, the French farmers found that under irrigation, a soil like that of our Humboldt Valley produced better corn crops where the most alkali existed. Cultivation itself brings rain, and steam plowing will, and soon must, supersede the present slow and expensive methods, requiring such large numbers of horses to till extensive ranches.

Nothing can prevent the Laramie Plains from becoming the feeding grounds of mighty herds of beef cattle, as they have been of millions of buffalo. Thus they will become the cattle pastures of the world, and our alkaline plains may become its granaries.

In Western Territories not yet States there is now land sufficient to sustain 550,000,000 of human beings, at the population rate of England at the present time.

Thus the physical map of the United States proclaims the essential unity of the people of North America in the future; and political geography, which has vexed Europe and oppressed its people with the terrible waste and expense of standing armies, need take no part in the happy and prosperous future that awaits our country.

The indestructible vitality of the cosmopolitan mixture of the Anglo-Saxon races, gives confidence in the bright future of America, where their inborn

greatness is to become permanently established.

Let every citizen do his duty wisely, and foster the advent and dawn of a National prosperity which shall equal that of any upon which the sun has yet shone —Alta.

A GOOD TIME TO REFLECT.

In this warm weather, when business is not so pressing and political excitement is not yet so strongly felt, it is a good time for practical men to think over the bearings of the campaign calmly and the probable effects of one result or the other upon their personal interests. We have not a very strong Government in this Republic, but it is strong enough for its measures and policy to seriously affect business concerns. It levies taxes and tariff duties which materially influence the prices of many commodities. It charters and controls a banking system which runs into almost every village in the country. It owes a large debt, in the faithful payment of which many thousands of people are directly concerned and many hundreds of thousands indirectly. The administration of this Government is by no means an affair of theoretical politics. There is something more involved than abstract ideas of the distribution and limitations of power. A new Government policy may involve the ruin of hundreds of prosperous enterprises. It may even produce a great financial panic and widespread commercial calamity, as did the policy of Andrew Jackson toward the Bank of the United States.

Every one knows just what to expect if a Republican President is elected next fall. There will be no shock to business. No experiments will be tried with the currency. No crusade will be made upon the banks. No scheme for shirking the payment of the public debt and interest will be entertained for a moment at the White House or in the Treasury. The burden of National taxation will not be shifted from whiskey and tobacco at the demand of the South, and placed on articles of necessity made in the North. The safe protective system under which American manufacturers have been established and developed will not be broken down at the bidding of the politicians from the cotton-growing States. The machinery of Government will continue in the hands of experienced, efficient men, who have established a claim to the public service, by years of honest, capable service.

But how will it be if the Democratic candidate is elected? Of course the policy of the Democratic party will be carried out, for General Hancock is a man without political ideas or experience, who will be like clay in the hands of the Democratic potter. There is none of the "Old Hickory" in him; he will have no policy of his own. The party it must not be forgotten, is ruled by the Congressional caucus, and in this caucus the Southern members are in a large majority. The course of the Democratic Administration, if the people should elect Hancock, would, therefore, be shaped by Southern politicians. How would it affect business interests? Protective duties would be abolished at once;—this much we know, because the Cincinnati platform plainly says so. Many

forms of industrial enterprises will be destroyed, capital embarked in them wiped out, and the workmen they employ set adrift. Others not wholly ruined would be seriously crippled and obliged to reduce their operations. Our markets would be flooded with the cheap goods of England, Belgium, France and Germany; many thousands of mechanic and factory operatives would have the alternative of starving in the East or going to the Western prairies, if they could, and raising corn; and hundreds of prosperous towns and villages in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio would be made desolate.

What would the Democratic Administration do with the public debt? Who can tell? We only know that the Southern politicians who would control its policy have repudiated the debts of their own States, and have no reason for treating differently the obligations of the nation contracted for suppressing their rebellion. What would it do with the currency? Who can predict? We only know that every project for inflation and repudiation broached during the past fifteen years has been tenderly coddled by the Democratic party, and that every effort to elevate the public credit and resume specie payments found its chief obstacle within the lines of that party. What would become of the banks, those conservators of the credit and surplus funds of the business community? Almost every Democratic leader west of the Alleghenies and south of the Potomac has taken ground in favor of their destruction. They cannot be destroyed without breaking down the whole system of commercial credits which is the life blood of all large business operations; but a Democratic Administration, ruled by Southern repudiators, would not stop on this account.

Why pursue the argument further? Is it not plain to business men that their interests would be seriously jeopardized if the Democrats got hold of the Government? Some of them may think that the dogs in charge of the sheepfold are not just what they ought to be, but do they want on this account to let in the ravenous Democratic wolves? —N. Y. Tribune.

A Spirit of Nationality.

Every true and loyal citizen of the republic feels the importance of a spirit of nationality, but somehow or other the Democratic party regard this patriotic desire as an assault upon Jefferson Davis and the Southern Brigadiers. This phenomenal stupidity is something wholly beyond the comprehension of the progressive man of the nineteenth century. The grand desire for a spirit of nationality has nothing to do with Jeff Davis or Benedict Arnold. It relates wholly to the future. We have passed through the first era of national progress, and we are about to enter upon a second and greater era of growth. The voice of duty now calls upon the American people to gather up their energies for a grand advance. Our material resources are to be developed, and every inch of American soil is to be made subservient to human wants. The entire population is to be educated to the highest possible point of effectiveness. Our system of education is to be improved, and every inhabitant

must be brought under the influence of the highest and best culture of which he is capable. The laws of the states and the nation are to be re-adjusted and perfected. Social and domestic life are to be elevated and purified. In short, our duty is now to produce the highest and best civilization that has ever been known on the face of the earth, and it must be established in every township in the nation. We must extend our commerce to every mart in the world, and win the respect and confidence of all the human race. To accomplish these stupendous results we need and must have a spirit of nationality. Without that creative power all other influences will be weak. We must rejoice in American ideas and institutions, and fill the hearts of our people with patriotic fervor. We must carry on the great enterprise for the benefit of the human race, and not for mere selfish purposes. Alas! there is not a confirmed Democrat in the Union that comprehends this sublime purpose. Their golden age is in the past. They walk forward with a stumbling gait; because their faces are turned backward. "Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone." —[Post.

The reputation of this coast has suffered from the reports of two classes of travelers. The first class, to which we refer, have never been trained in the art of seeing. They will pass through exhilarating scenery, outskirt the rich grain fields and rub against all the products of the manufacturer without obtaining a single impression. The second class are amazingly ignorant of human nature, and fasten upon men who are utterly incompetent to give correct information upon any subject whatever. Sometimes we find a man who possesses both of these "qualifications," and then Eastern people are greatly enlivened by him. "Descriptions of the Pacific Coast." We have had enough of these wonderful travelers to ruin the reputation of Paradise itself.

London shipped \$2,500,000 in gold to New York for the week ended September 3d. If the shipments continue at this rate, what will become of the declaration by the Bankers' Convention at Saratoga, that in a short time the United States treasury will only contain silver coin to redeem its notes? The New York "Herald" took up the bankers' refrain, and in an article of more than a column in length, on the 16th ultimo, argued that the country was rushing headlong to financial ruin, and that the bankers' proposition, to discontinue the coinage of silver, alone could save it. But neither the bankers nor the "Herald" told the country how it was to redeem its notes, if it had no silver coin reserve, all the gold having disappeared through causes which they say cannot be prevented. Silver coin is surely better than no coin at all, but still the gold comes.

President Hayes made some remarks at Burlington, Iowa, on the 2d, that should be treasured among political maxims. He said: "Where universal suffrage prevails there should be universal education. There should be everywhere free schools that will fit every man to vote. Mere voters are simply powder and ball for demagogues." California and New York have realized the truth of these remarks in past.